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SUGAR REPORTS

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MARKET REVIEW

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on May 10, 1971 announced an increase of 200,000 short tons, raw value, in the determination of sugar requirements (quotas) for the continental United States. This brings the total to 11.1 million tons for the 1971 calendar year. The Department also declared and allocated deficits of 785,000 tons and 15,000 tons in the sugar quotas of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The quota for Hawaii was reduced 70,000 tons on the basis of final data for the production and marketing of sugar in 1970 and this quantity was prorated to foreign countries. The effect of this action is to increase the quota for the domestic beet sugar area 95,334 tons, that for the mainland cane area by 34,666 tons, and the quotas for foreign countries by 940,000 tons. The press release detailing the allocation of the increased quotas and deficits appears herein beginning on Page 13.

Sugar sales by primary distributors in 1971 continue at a brisk pace. Preliminary reports indicate that distribution through May 15 totaled 3,705,000 short tons, raw value, compared with 3,832,000 tons during the same period of last year. If constructive deliveries ^{1/} of 162,000 tons at year-end 1970 compared with 40,000 tons at the end of 1969 are included the year of actual delivery, physical deliveries in 1971 of 3,867,000 tons, would be only 5,000 tons less than during the comparable period of 1970 when record quantities of sugar were distributed.

Raw and refined sugar stocks of all primary distributors held on May 1, 1971 totaled 2,641,000 short tons, raw value, according to preliminary reports. This was about 5,000 tons more than at the end of April last year and 60,000 tons less than at the end of March 1971. Beet processors' stocks of 1,425,000 tons were 76,000 tons less than a month earlier and 30,000 tons less than at the end of April last year. Cane sugar refiners' stocks of raw and refined sugar were reported as 853,000 tons up 78,000 tons from a month earlier and 19,000 tons from a year earlier.

Regionally, reported deliveries of refined sugar by States of destination for the period January-March 1971 were about 3.3 percent below January-March 1970 deliveries. Decreases occurred in four of the five geographic regions. Reported deliveries in the South were up 3.3 percent while they were down 8.4 percent in the North Central region, 6.7 percent in the West, 2.0 percent in the mid-Atlantic and 1.1 percent in the New England region. Constructive

^{1/} Sugar sold before year's end but physically delivered in the first two months of the following year.

deliveries during January and February were quite heavy in the North Central and West which would account for much of the declines in reported deliveries in these two regions.

Individually, 23 States received more sugar during the first three months of 1971, as compared with those months of 1970 and 27 states received less. Florida had the largest increase, 195,000 hundredweight, followed by Iowa up 169,000 hundredweight and Georgia up 103,000 hundredweight. Of those States where reported deliveries were less during the first three months of 1971, seven had declines of more than 100,000 hundredweight and three of more than 200,000 hundredweight. The three States with the largest declines were Illinois down 1,000,000 hundredweight, Michigan down 354,000 and California down 226,000 hundredweight.

Production of cane sugar in Hawaii amounted to 295,138 tons 96⁰ basis through May 8, 1971 compared with 355,822 tons produced through May 9, 1970.

Puerto Rican cane sugar production through May 9, 1971 totaled 238,879 tons, 96⁰ basis, compared with 394,360 tons produced through the comparable date last year. The yield of sugar per ton of cane in 1971 has averaged 7.422 percent compared with 8.038 percent during the same period of 1970. Heavy rains during harvest have hampered the operations of harvesting equipment resulting in dirty cane which has reduced the yield of sugar per ton of cane.

The price quotation for raw sugar duty paid and delivered to New York as quoted on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange averaged 8.29 cents per pound in April compared with 8.37 cents during March and 7.90 cents during April of last year. In April the quotation continued the weakening trend that began in early March falling to 8.25 cents per pound on April 2 where it remained through April 15. During the latter half of April the price was stronger at 8.30 cents for the period April 16-22 and 8.35 cents per pound for the remainder of the month. The quotation opened in May at 8.45 cents and reached 8.50 cents for the period May 5-10, after which it declined to 8.45 cents per pound. For the period May 1-24, it averaged 8.46 cents per pound compared with 8.15 cents during the same period of last year.

During the period under review April 24 - May 24, 1971 wholesale price quotations for refined sugar sold in the basis pack -- 100-pound paper bags -- and in bulk remained steady. In the Northeast, sellers indicated they would consider orders for industrial sugars through June 30, 1971 at .10 cent per pound below the list price of 12.50 cents for 100-pound bags.

In the Gulf region, contracts were offered for shipment of industrial sugars for the period May 1 through June 30, 1971 at 11.50 cents per pound, or .20 cent below the list price of 11.70 cents. In the Chicago-west region, some sugar is available in the basis pack, on a day-to-day basis at 11.60 cents per pound.

The price quotations shown below for refined sugar sold at wholesale in the basis pack and in bulk, by regions are those announced by the principal sellers in the respective areas. Significant variations of actual prices from the quoted prices may be found in certain areas reflecting competitive conditions.

PRICE QUOTATIONS IN CENTS PER POUND

	<u>Hundredweights</u> <u>cane or beet</u>	<u>Bulk dry</u> <u>cane or beet</u>
Northeast	12.40/12.50	12.20
Southeast	12.00	11.75/11.80
Gulf	11.50/11.70	11.25
Eastern beet	11.60	11.45
Chicago-west	11.60/11.90	11.45/11.75
Lower Pacific	11.40	11.25
Northwest Intermountain	11.35	11.10

The U.S. average retail price for refined sugar sold in 5-pound paper bags during April was 13.54 cents per pound compared with 13.46 cents in March and 12.76 cents in April of last year.

The spot quotation for world sugar sold under the No. 11 Contract of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange (bulk sugar f.o.b. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports, including Brazil) averaged 4.61 cents per pound during April down from 4.71 cents in March. Comparable figures for April of last year are not available since this contract was initiated in May of 1970. However, the April 1970 spot quotation for bagged sugar was 3.62 cents per pound. The premium for bagged sugar approximates .07 cent per pound.

The price quotation had weakened somewhat during mid-March, falling to 4.35 cents per pound on March 22 and 23, after which a strengthening trend began which carried through April 8-12 when the quotation reached 4.75 cents. On April 13 the price again began to weaken and by month-end had fallen to 4.43 cents per pound. In May the quotation continued the weakening trend begun in mid-March, falling to 4.34 cents for the May 6-11 period. On May 24, the quotation was 4.35 cents per pound and for the period May 1-24 averaged 4.37 cents.

The spot quotation for World Sugar, bagged and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (No. 8 Contract of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange) averaged 4.68 cents per pound in April, down from 4.78 cents in March, but up from 3.62 cents in April of last year. The difference in the bagged and bulk sugar quotations, which primarily represents the costs of bags and bagging, has ranged from .10 cent in May 1970, when the No. 11 Contract

was initiated, to .06 cent in July and August. Since February 1971, the World bulk sugar price quotation has averaged .07 cent per pound below that of the World bagged sugar.

The Executive Committee of the International Sugar Organization announced on May 19 that exporting member country's individual quotas will be reduced by five percent to 105 percent of their basic export tonnages effective as of May 20. The International Sugar Agreement requires this action whenever the prevailing price for World sugar, having been at higher levels, moves below 4.50 cents per pound. The ISO also announced that 100,000 tons of declared shortfalls (declared shortfalls total more than 292,000 tons) will be reallocated if, and when, the daily price on five consecutive market days exceeds 4.50 cents per pound.

On May 12, 1971, F.O. Licht, the European sugar statistician published his second estimate of the World sugar balance for 1970-71 which differs materially from his first estimate made in March. The second estimate indicates World sugar production for September-August 1970-71 of 72.355 million metric tons, raw value, compared with 74.222 million tons produced in 1969-70, a decrease of 1,867 million tons. Licht estimates World sugar consumption in 1970-71 at 75,361 million tons, or 3,006 million tons more than production. Based on these estimates, stocks of World sugar on Sept. 1, 1971 would be about 18,282 million tons, down from 19,631 million tons according to the first estimate. The new stock estimate suggests that the carryover on Sept. 1, 1971 may be less than 24 percent of world requirements in 1971-72, the lowest percentage since Sept. 1, 1964.

STATEMENT OF CLARENCE D. PALMBY
FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND COMMODITY PROGRAMS
BEFORE THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE
MAY 6, 1971

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee,

I appreciate the opportunity to testify before this Committee on sugar legislation. I have with me today Mr. Claude Coffman, the Department's Deputy General Counsel and Mr. Tom Murphy, Director of the Sugar Division. Mr. Julius Katz, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, is also here today to represent the State Department and will testify.

Since the first of this year, representatives of all segments of the sugar producing industry and of the food processing industries which use almost 75 percent of the sugar consumed in this country have been meeting among themselves and have met together. They have kept the Department informed of their progress. A spokesman for the producers and a spokesman for the industrial consumers of sugar have already testified before the Committee and on most essential points they are in agreement. This is, indeed, noteworthy when one considers their necessarily divergent interests.

Before discussing the Administration's views, I would like to review quite briefly the results of operations of the program under the Sugar Act Amendments of 1965. It was in this context that producers and consumers developed their recommendations for extension and amendment of the Act.

Sugar has been available in adequate quantities always and everywhere and consumption has increased. The rate of consumption of refined sugar which had been about 97 pounds per person per year for a very long period increased to an average of 100 pounds in 1968 and 1969 and to 102 pounds in 1970. Rising personal income, broader availability of food stamps and the reduced use of synthetic sweeteners contributed toward the growing use of sugar.

The price for refined sugar rose at a rate slightly less than that for all foods and substantially less than that for general prices. The price paid by consumers for sugar increased at the average rate of about 3.0 percent per year since 1965. Raw sugar prices rose somewhat faster -- at a rate of about 3.6 percent. The price of sugarcane and sugarbeets increased to a still greater

extent. Average hourly earnings of workers in sugarcane and sugarbeet fields increased at about 8.6 percent annually.

The quantity of sugar domestically produced rose from 6,035,000 tons from the 1965 crop to 6,200,000 tons from the 1970 crop - trend-upward at about 0.5 percent annually. Imports of quota sugar during the same period rose from 3,825,000 tons to 5,172,000 tons and trended upward at about 6.2 percent annually.

The market security afforded by the Sugar Act for domestic sugar, both as to volume and as to price, encouraged investment in facilities and in research and thereby tempered the impact of rising costs upon sugar producers. Nevertheless, we note in recent years the return to capital in the sugar industry has not been sufficient for the industry to keep pace with the rate of capital expansion in either food processing generally or in all manufacturing. Sugar production was discontinued in the Virgin Islands and declined sharply in Puerto Rico while it remained about constant in Hawaii and increased in the sugarbeet area. Government restrictions on production have not been needed since 1966 in the sugarbeet area and not at all in Hawaii. On the other hand, the desire to produce has been so great in the mainland cane area that Government restrictions have been necessary in all of the years since 1965 and as late as 1969 the permitted acreage was 28 percent less than in the last uncontrolled year of 1964.

Turning now to the Administration's views, it is our recommendation that the Sugar Act be extended three years to December 31, 1974. Producers have proposed a six year term while consumers have suggested a three year term. We favor a relatively short extension in view of changes in the world sugar economy which are likely to occur during that period. It is probable that some changes in the terms of entry for Commonwealth sugar into the United Kingdom will evolve if the United Kingdom becomes a member of the European Community. Also, the International Sugar Agreement expires at the end of 1973 and negotiations will probably occur in that year.

As noted earlier, the desire to produce sugar crops during recent years has been reasonably in line with the statutory marketing opportunities for the sugarbeet area and Hawaii. The interest of sugar producers in the mainland cane area has grown steadily in the same period but interest has declined sharply in Puerto Rico and has disappeared entirely in the Virgin Islands. We recommend that these circumstances be recognized by transferring 285,000 tons of the quota for Puerto Rico and the entire Virgin Islands' quota of 15,000 tons to the mainland cane area, thus increasing the marketing opportunities for mainland produced cane sugar by 300,000 tons or approximately 24 percent.

It should be noted, however, that the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is engaged in a five-year, \$100 million program to rehabilitate the sugar industry on that Island. We and they are hopeful that this program will increase the efficiency of sugarcane production and raw sugar processing sufficiently to preserve the sugar industry there. It is for this reason that we propose that the Puerto Rican quota be reduced by only 285,000 tons even though Puerto Rico recently has had deficits well over double that amount.

Although our recommendation to increase the quota for the main-sugarcane area and to reduce the quotas for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands by an equivalent amount constitutes merely a transfer of quotas within the total for domestic areas, we recognize that foreign countries have been supplying the sugar represented by the Puerto Rican and Virgin Islands' deficits. In all probability, Puerto Rico will continue to have large deficits which foreign countries will continue to fill. However, in the early years of the extension, sugar imports may be reduced by reason of the transfer of domestic area quotas. To ameliorate the impact of this change upon the foreign quota countries, we recommend that the 230,000 tons of market growth represented by sugar requirements between 11.3 and 11.530 million tons be assigned in its entirety to the foreign countries. In addition 300,000 tons of the Cuban reserve would be assigned on a permanent basis to foreign countries.

If sugar requirements during the term of the extension exceed 11.530 million tons, we propose that the first 200,000 tons of market growth be assigned equally between mainland sugarbeets and mainland sugarcane. These quantities could be earmarked for localities where sugarbeet and sugarcane production is commenced or where production is expanded.

Requirements in excess of 11.730 million tons would be shared in accordance with the traditional formula, i.e., 65 percent to the domestic areas and 35 percent to foreign countries. The share for the domestic areas should be apportioned to two of those areas: the sugarbeet area and the mainland cane area on the same percentage basis provided in the present Act -- 73.3 percent to the sugarbeet area and 26.7 percent to the mainland cane area.

The Department agrees with the combined recommendation of the producers and processors that the price guide mentioned in section 201 of the Sugar Act be modified slightly. Presently, that guide consists of the average price of raw sugar in the period, 1957-59, as adjusted to reflect changes since that time in the index of prices paid by farmers. The suggested modification is that changes in the wholesale price index as well as in the index of prices paid by farmers be recognized equally in the future with the 12 month period ended in August of this year

accepted as the base period for incorporating such change. Inclusion of the wholesale price index will give recognition to the fact that factory processing as well as farm production is involved in sugar production.

Under the Sugar Act Amendments of 1965, the Secretary was authorized to limit the imports of foreign quota raw sugar during the first and second or both those quarters of each year. He exercised that authority in each year in order to accommodate the flow of raw sugar supplies to the needs of the market. Most of our foreign quota suppliers produce heavily during the first five months of the calendar year while sales of sugar in the United States are greatest during the following four summer months. In addition, the mainland cane area produces and markets most of its raw sugar crop just before and after the turn of the calendar year. To avoid high interest charges and physical storage problems and to provide funds to meet operating costs during the production period, both foreign and domestic producers have extremely strong incentives to market their sugar as soon as it is produced. Customers for refined sugar, on the other hand, desire their sugar practically on a day-to-day basis as needed.

Use of the quarterly quotas has so minimized fluctuations in raw sugar prices that there is now little trading of domestic futures on the commodity exchange. Industrial users and refiners prefer both greater price fluctuations and the opportunity to engage in more effective purchasing policies in a more competitive market.

Accordingly, both producers and consumers have recommended that the Secretary not be authorized to limit importations of quota sugar from foreign countries during the term of the extension except for the first quarter of 1972 which is regarded as the transition year. Thereafter, and beginning in 1974 quarterly limitations would be authorized but only if the actual price of raw sugar during any preceding 12 month period ending in October of a year after 1972 averaged less than 99 percent of the price guide. (97 percent in 1973). In lieu of quarterly import limitations as a means of attaining an orderly flow of supplies, producers and consumers recommended that the determination of annual sugar requirements be mandatorily increased or reduced whenever the average price for a stated number of days departs by a stated percentage from the price guide average for the two preceding months. Consumers recommended a permitted variation of five percent either way while producers recommended three percent. Whenever the price is within the range of permitted departure from the price guide (as averaged for the two preceding months) the Secretary would not be authorized to adjust requirements. While the Department has some reservations as to the ability of market price to always reflect the supply situation especially a supply situation in its early stages of development, we are impressed by the unanimity of agreement achieved

by both producers and consumers -- the parties immediately affected-- and for that reason support their proposal. Our preference as to the permitted variation from the price guideline would be three percent as recommended by the producers.

The Department agrees with the recommendations of the producers and consumers that the determination of sugar requirements for a calendar year be issued in October of the prior year rather than at any time during the last quarter as presently provided. The Department also agrees that foreign countries should report their deficits not later than June 1 and that the Secretary reallocate the deficits shortly thereafter and that generally he reallocate both foreign and domestic deficits as soon as they are known.

There is sentiment throughout the nation in opposition to large Government payments to agricultural producers. We do not believe that such sentiment extends to Sugar Act conditional payments: First, the Act has always provided that a large producer receive a much lower rate of payment on his sugar crop than a small producer. Second, the excise tax paid on all quota sugar consumed year after year yields a substantially greater return to the Treasury than the total of Government payments. Third, growers become eligible for payments only after meeting certain conditions in addition to holding their production within their proportionate shares (acreage restrictions) in years when production controls are needed. These conditions are that they not employ child labor, that they pay fair and reasonable wages to their workers as determined by the Secretary and that they pay fair and reasonable prices for sugarcane or sugarbeets purchased from other producers. Obviously, foreign producers are not required to meet these conditions and do not receive Sugar Act payments.

Sugar Act payments in large measure represent a transfer to the producers of sugarbeets or sugarcane in the form of Government payments of the excise tax paid to the Government by the manufacturers. That two-way flow of funds was instituted at the inception of the sugar program to enhance the returns to growers and to assure their compliance with the conditions of payments. Some sugarcane farmers receive very large payments but in those cases the tax paid on the same sugar represents a greater amount. Other farmers who produce a lesser -- although in some cases a very substantial -- quantity of sugarcane or sugarbeets receive more from the Government than is paid on their sugar but no farmer receives more than \$9,050 over and above the tax paid on the sugar manufactured from his cane or beets.

We recommend that the provisions regarding conditional payments and the excise tax on sugar be retained without change. We oppose a limitation on the size of individual farm payments in view of the fact that no such payment represents more than \$9,050 in excess of

the transfer of funds occasioned by the excise tax on the sugar manufactured from the cane or beets.

The Department opposes the proposal of producers that the quantity of refined sugar which Puerto Rico may import within its overall quota be reduced from the amount provided under the current Act, i.e., 1.5 percent of the amount determined to be the total national sugar requirements. Producers have recommended that this percentage be maintained on the first 11 million tons of requirements but be reduced to 0.5 percent for all requirements in excess of 11 million tons. Limitations on the marketing of off-shore white sugar are already stringent and should not be made more so.

We also suggest that no change be made in section 206 which presently authorizes the Secretary to limit the importation of sugar-containing products if he determines that such importation would substantially interfere with attainment of the objectives of the Act.

We have no objection to the recommendation of producers and consumers that a provision be added to the Act to the effect that administrative determinations under the Sugar Act be subject to court review.

Consumers have recommended that the sugar consumed in the manufacture of pet food and sugar consumed for all non-human uses be quota exempt. The Act presently provides that sugar fed to livestock or used in the production of livestock feed is quota exempt. Livestock is not presently defined to include dogs, cats, and other pets. The Department suggests that no change be made. For administrative reasons it is especially desirous that sugar used for all non-human purposes not be made quota exempt. There are some difficulties in administering the present quota exemptions but the effort required to determine whether sugar was or was not ultimately used for non-human purposes would be far more difficult and expensive and would involve extending reporting requirements to numerous distributors and users not now concerned.

We support the recommendations of producers that for the purpose of determining farm proportionate shares, the production history of sugarbeet growers in localities where factories have recently been abandoned be protected for three years unless the growers have alternate markets for their sugarbeets. We also propose that sugarbeet farms in producing localities adjacent to such localities where production generally has been adversely affected by one of the specified natural causes become eligible for abandonment and deficiency payments if production on those farms has been similarly impaired. We further support the producers' proposal that the personal production of an operator of a sugarbeet farm who dies or becomes incapacitated be

preserved for a reasonable time to permit the heirs to engage in sugar-beet production. This would be operative in States where proportionate shares are based on personal history.

The Department of State will present the Administration's views with respect to the allocation among countries of that portion of the sugar market reserved for imports.

To sum up Mr. Chairman, I believe that my opening remarks clearly show that the Sugar Act Amendments of 1965 have operated in a manner consistent with the objectives of the Sugar Act. Exports of United States products have increased as a result of the expansion of our sugar imports. Consumers have had adequate supplies of sugar at reasonable prices. Productivity gains in the sugar industry have made possible wage increases at rates much greater than the rate of price increase for sugar. During the long term of that extension, however, an imbalance has occurred between the statutory quota for the mainland cane area on the one hand and the quota for two of the off-shore domestic areas on the other hand. The Department's recommendations on this score are prompted by the desire to relieve that imbalance. One other problem has arisen -- criticism of large Government payments to agricultural producers. It is our view, for the reasons I have mentioned, that this criticism is not warranted in the case of -- or in fact directed toward -- Sugar Act payments.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO 1971 SUGAR SUPPLIESSugar Requirements Increased and Deficits Reallocated

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on May 10, 1971 announced an increase of 200,000 short tons, raw value, in the determination of sugar requirements (quotas) for the continental United States to a total of 11.1 million tons for this calendar year. The Department also declared a deficit of 785,000 tons in the sugar quota for Puerto Rico and 15,000 tons in that for the Virgin Islands.

The quota for Hawaii was reduced 70,000 tons on the basis of final data for the production and marketing of sugar in 1970. This quantity was prorated to foreign countries.

The effect of the action is to increase the quota for the domestic beet sugar area by 95,334 tons, that for the mainland sugarcane area by 34,666 tons, and the quotas of foreign countries by 940,000 tons.

Sales of refined sugar during the first four months of the year were well in excess of seasonal expectations as was true in the early months of 1970. Thus far, raw sugar has been available in adequate quantity to service cane sugar refiners' share of the increased refined sugar sales. The increase in consumption requirements of 200,000 tons and the distribution of deficits will increase supplies in conformity with the above average rate of deliveries and serve to assure ample supplies for the approaching period of peak consumption.

This action is expected to add to the offerings of raw sugar for near term delivery and also to assist foreign countries in planning and scheduling their exports to the United States.

Quota increases and deficit prorations, together with revised quotas are shown in the following table:

Production Area	Change in quota	Basic quota	Temporary quotas and prorations pursuant to ^{1/} Sec. 202(d)	Deficits and prorations	Total quotas and prorations
Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet area	95,334	3,358,667			3,358,667
Mainland cane area	34,666	1,221,333			1,221,333
Hawaii	-70,000	1,110,000			1,110,000*
Puerto Rico	-785,000	1,140,000		-785,000	355,000*
Virgin Islands	-15,000	15,000		-15,000	0
Total	-740,000	6,845,000		-800,000	6,045,000
Philippines	377,760	1,126,020		377,760	1,503,780*
Mexico	105,285	240,684	259,577	81,551	581,812
Dominican Republic	102,967	235,390	253,867	79,758	569,015
Brazil	102,967	235,390	253,867	79,758	569,015
Peru	82,130	187,752	202,490	63,617	453,859
British West Indies	34,440	94,032	76,407	28,080	198,519
Ecuador	14,983	34,250	36,939	11,605	82,794
French West Indies	10,835	29,580	24,036	8,833	62,449
Argentina	12,667	28,957	31,229	9,812	69,998
Costa Rica	12,121	27,711	29,886	9,389	66,986
Nicaragua	12,121	27,711	29,886	9,389	66,986
Colombia	10,896	24,909	26,864	8,440	60,213
Guatemala	10,215	23,352	25,185	7,912	56,449
Panama	7,628	17,437	18,805	5,908	42,150*
El Salvador	7,491	17,125	18,469	5,802	41,396
Haiti	5,720	13,077	14,104	4,431	31,612
Venezuela	5,176	11,832	12,761	4,009	28,602
British Honduras	2,509	6,850	5,566	2,046	14,462
Bolivia	1,227	2,802	3,023	950	6,775
Honduras	1,227	2,802	3,023	950	6,775
Australia	7,560	112,091	90,434		202,525
Republic of China	3,150	46,704	37,681		84,385
India	3,024	44,836	36,174		81,010
South Africa	2,226	33,004	26,628		59,632
Fiji Islands	1,659	24,598	19,845		44,443
Thailand	693	10,275	8,290		18,565
Mauritius	693	10,275	8,290		18,565
Malagasy Republic	357	5,293	4,270		9,563
Swaziland	273	4,048	3,266		7,314
Ireland		5,351			5,351*
Bahamas		10,000			10,000
Total foreign	940,000	2,694,138	1,560,862	800,000	5,055,000
Total	200,000	9,539,138	1,560,862		11,100,000

^{1/} Proration of the quotas withheld from Cuba and Southern Rhodesia.

* Direct-consumption limits in tons: Hawaii - 37,962; Puerto Rico - 166,500
Philippines - 59,920; Panama - 3,817
Ireland - 5,351

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONSDate announcedNature of action

May 13,
1971

Approved local areas in Louisiana and Florida for abandonment and crop deficiency payments for the 1970 crop of sugarcane. (See May 19, 1971 Federal Register).

May 14,
1971

Announced that a public hearing to determine the method of allotting the full 1971 sugar quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area (S.R. 814) will be held on June 9, 1971, beginning at 10:00 a.m., e.d.t., at the Rodeway Inn, Palafox and Cervantes, Pensacola, Florida 32501.

Allotment of the quota is necessary to provide each processor of mainland sugarcane an equitable opportunity to market sugar within the 1971 quota.

Preliminary allotments of a portion of the 1971 quota are currently in effect pending establishment of allotments for the full calendar year 1971. (See May 19, 1971 Federal Register).

May 17,
1971

Announced that an informal public hearing will be held June 9 in Pensacola, Fla., to receive views and recommendations with respect to establishing farm proportionate shares (acreage allotments) for the 1972 sugarcane crop in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area (Florida and Louisiana). The hearing will begin at 1:30 p.m. (EDT) at the Rodeway Inn, Palafox and Cervantes Sts.

Marketing of sugarcane for the production of sugar from acreages within individual farm shares is one of the conditions producers must meet to qualify for Sugar Act Payments. (See May 21, 1971 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. April 1971 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption 851,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down about 161,000 tons from March 1971 and down 17,000 tons from April 1970. January- April 1971 deliveries 3,290,000 short tons, raw value, down 105,000 tons from January-April 1970. Final data for March 1971 deliveries 1,013,000 short tons, raw value - previously published preliminary as 1,008,000 tons.
2. Primary distributors' stocks May 1, 1971 were 2,641,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up 5,000 tons from a year ago and down 60,000 tons from March 1971. During April refiners' stocks increased 78,000 tons, beet processors' stocks decreased 76,000 tons, mainland cane processors' stocks decreased by 63,000 tons and importers of direct consumption sugar stocks increased by 2,000 tons.
3. Charges to quotas January 1 to April 30, 1971 were 4,219,669 short tons, raw value, leaving a balance of 6,680,331 tons to be supplied within the 10,900,000 ton total.
4. Regionally, January-March deliveries, 1971 as compared to 1970 were up in one of the 5 regions: Increases -- South 3.3 percent -- decreases -- North Central 8.4 percent, West 6.7 percent, mid-Atlantic 2.0 percent and New England 1.1 percent.

Table 1- Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-March 1971

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet proc- essors'	Importers	Main- land cane proc- essors	Refiners		Net total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	Raw (4)	Refined (5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. Inventory Jan. Jan.1,1971	1,347,551	3,879	373,340	806,460 ^{2/}	252,715	2,783,945
2. Production and movement						
a. Received as direct- consumption sugar	0	25,079	0	0	971	26,050
b. Produced from beets or cane	738,733	0	392,089	0	0)	796,720 ^{3/}
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	334,102	0	0)	
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	1,600,874 ^{4/}	0)	-300,542 ^{5/}
Less raws melted	0	0	0	1,901,416	0)	
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	1,873,409	1,873,409
e. Adjustments	+6,599	+24	+904	-2,586	-11,837	-6,896
f. Sub-total	745,332	25,103	58,891	-303,128	1,862,543	2,388,741
3. Net total supply	2,092,883	28,982	432,231	503,332	2,115,258	5,172,686
DISPOSITION						
4. Distribution for						
a. Quota purposes	591,406	15,940	19,300	2,827	1,809,457	2,438,930
b. Export	0	0	0	0	24,676	24,676
c. Livestock feed	0	2,000	0	170	5,307	7,477
d. Alcohol	0	0	0	0	743	743
Sub-total	591,406	17,940	19,300	2,997	1,840,183	2,471,826
5. Inventory March 31,1971	501,477	11,042	412,931	500,335 ^{6/}	275,075 ^{6/}	2,700,860
6. Total distribution and inventory	2,092,883	28,982	432,231	503,332	2,115,258	5,172,686

1/ Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

2/ Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 139,487; Refined, 14,309; Total, 153,796.

3/ Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

4/ Includes 334,102 tons received from mainland cane processors.

5/ Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

6/ Refiners' inventories include mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 36,110; Refined, 7,693; Total, 43,803. Importers' inventory include 1,509 tons for quota exempt purposes.

Table 2.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-March 1971 and 1970

Item	1971	1970	Change 1970 to 1971
Short tons, raw value			
<u>Continental United States</u>			
Refiners' raw	2,997	9,128	-6,131
Refiners' refined	1,840,183	1,756,143	+84,040
Sub-total	1,843,180	1,765,271	+77,909
Beet processors' refined	591,406	756,539	-165,133
Importers' direct consumption	17,940	28,689	-10,749
Mainland sugarcane processors'	19,300	14,183	+5,117
Total	2,471,826	2,564,682	-92,856
For: Export	24,676	14,373	+10,303
Livestock feed	7,477	17,818	-10,341
Alcohol	743	6,128	-5,385
Continental consumption ^{1/}	2,438,930	2,526,363	-87,433
Puerto Rico	28,000 ^{2/}	28,455	-455
Hawaii	7,509	6,744	+765

1/ Includes deliveries for United States military forces at home and abroad.

2/ Estimated

Table 3.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, March 31, 1971 and 1970

Item	1970	1970	Change 1970 to 1971
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	500,335	532,391	-32,056
Refiners' refined	275,075	263,532	+11,543
Sub-total ^{1/}	775,410	795,923	-20,513
Beet processors' refined	1,501,477	1,553,443	-51,966
Importers' direct consumption	11,042	8,345	+2,697
Mainland sugarcane processors'	412,931	403,595	+9,336
Total	2,700,860	2,761,306	-60,446

1/ Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: 1971 - Raws, 36,110; Refined, 7,693; Total, 43,803; 1970 - Raws, 31,899; Refined, 13,469, Total, 45,368

Table 4.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, April and January-April 1971 and 1970

Item	1971 ^{1/}	1970	
	April	Jan.-April	April : Jan.-April
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners	608,587	2,451,767	613,905 2,379,176
Beet processors' refined	227,979	819,385	249,824 1,006,363
Importers' direct consumption	10,647 ^{2/}	28,587	11,628 40,317
Mainland sugarcane processors'	4,000	23,300	4,387 18,570
Total	851,213	3,323,039	879,744 3,444,426
For: Export	n.a.	24,676	3,288 17,661
Livestock feed	n.a.	7,477	5,977 23,795
Alcohol	n.a.	743	2,159 8,287
Continental consumption ^{3/}	851,213	3,290,143	868,320 3,394,683

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad

Table 5.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, May 1, 1971 and April 30, 1970

Item	1971 ^{1/}	1970	Change 1970 to 1971
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	518,963	525,583	-6,620
Refiners' refined	334,243	308,547	+25,696
Sub-total	853,206	834,130	+19,076
Beet processors' refined	1,425,262	1,455,022	-29,760
Importers' direct consumption	12,656 ^{2/}	10,037	+2,619
Mainland sugarcane processors'	350,000	336,449	+13,551
Total	2,641,124	2,635,638	+5,486

1/ Preliminary 2/ Estimated

Table 6. Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-March 1971 and 1970

Item	1971	1970	Change 1970 to 1971
Short tons, raw value			
<u>Production</u>			
Mainland cane	391,029	339,254	+51,775
Domestic beet	<u>738,733</u>	<u>896,820</u>	<u>-158,087</u>
Total	1,129,762	1,236,074	-106,312
<u>Quota charges</u>			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	212,155	260,913	-48,758
For direct-consumption	1,844	5,424	-3,580
Louisiana processor-refiners	43,932	50,640	-6,708
Florida sugarcane processors	<u>203,500</u>	<u>206,557</u>	<u>-3,057</u>
Sub-total	461,431	523,534	-62,103
Beet processors	<u>591,406</u>	<u>756,539</u>	<u>-165,133</u>
Total	1,052,837	1,280,073	-227,236

Table 7 -Offshore receipts of quota exempt and over-quota sugar included in Table 8

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970
Short tons, raw value						
<u>For export</u>						
Brazil	5,276	851		120	5,276	971
Dominican Republic	22,181				22,181	
Guatemala		5,890				5,890
Hawaii		337				337
Honduras		174				174
Puerto Rico	<u>154</u>	<u>128</u>			<u>154</u>	<u>128</u>
Total	27,611	7,380		120	27,611	7,500
<u>For livestock</u>						
Brazil	3,506	7,815			3,506	7,815
Dominican Republic	4,233				4,233	
South Africa		16,539				16,539
United Kingdom			<u>3,509</u>		<u>3,509</u>	
Total	7,739	24,354	3,509		11,248	24,354
<u>For alcohol</u>						
Brazil	<u>11,641</u>				<u>11,641</u>	
Total	11,641				11,641	
<u>Held pending availability of quota</u>						
Bahamas	484				484	
Colombia	10,557				10,557	
Guatemala	1,596				1,596	
Nicaragua	<u>7,174</u>				<u>7,174</u>	
Total	19,811				19,811	
<u>Held pending availability of quota</u>						
Hong Kong			40		40	
Total			40		40	
GRAND TOTAL	66,802	31,834	3,549	120	70,321	31,854

Table 8- Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply^{1/} January-March 1971 and 1970

Source of supply	Raw sugar		Direct consumption		Total	
	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970
<u>OFFSHORE</u>						
<u>Foreign</u>						
Argentina	25,098	21,557			25,098	21,557
Bahamas	5,485	5,220			5,485	5,220
Brazil	218,450	189,169		120	218,450	189,289
British Honduras	5,002				5,002	
British West Indies	26,703	27,490			26,703	27,490
Colombia	21,237	9,899		8	21,237	9,907
Costa Rica	25,438	11,792			25,438	11,792
Denmark			10	10	10	10
Dominican Republic	228,937	212,805			228,937	212,805
Ecuador	14,329	9,417			14,329	9,417
El Salvador	16,891	18,902			16,891	18,902
French West Indies	4,910	24,719			4,910	24,719
Germany, West				10		10
Guatemala	27,349	44,002			27,349	44,002
Honduras	4,879	12,030			4,879	12,030
India			3	4	3	4
Ireland			3,508	4,008	3,508	4,008
Mexico	175,738	195,797	5		175,743	195,797
Netherlands			10	10	10	10
Nicaragua	36,731	12,013			36,731	12,013
Panama	5,565	10,097		468	5,565	10,565
Paraguay			10		10	
Peru	81,130	86,434			81,130	86,434
Philippines	159,658	103,762	3,317		162,975	103,762
South Africa	16,630	70,752			16,630	70,752
Sweden			5	6	5	6
United Kingdom			3,509		3,509	
Venezuela	9,961	7,686			9,961	7,686
Total	1,110,121	1,073,543	10,377	4,644	1,120,498	1,078,187
<u>Domestic</u>						
Hawaii	135,688	141,947	971 ^{2/}	1,168 ^{2/}	136,659	143,115
Puerto Rico	20,043	69,084	14,702	22,486	34,745	91,570
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	155,731	211,031	15,673	23,654	171,404	234,685
Total offshore	1,265,852	1,284,574	26,050	28,298	1,291,902	1,312,872
Mainland cane area	334,102	332,042	0 ^{3/}	0 ^{3/}	334,102	332,042
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	920	516	0	0	920	516
Grand total	1,600,874	1,617,132	26,050	28,298	1,626,924	1,645,430

^{1/} Includes sugar as detailed in Table 7^{2/} Refined sugar received by refiners^{3/} Refined sugar produced direct from cane by processor - refiner

Table 9 Status of 1971 quotas and charges as of April 30, 1971

Source of supply	Quotas and prorations	Charges to quotas <u>1/</u>			Balances <u>2/</u>
		Set-aside	By SU-3	Total <u>2/3/</u>	
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>					
Domestic beet sugar	3,263,333			819,000	2,444,333
Mainland cane sugar	1,186,667			540,000	646,667
Hawaii	1,180,000			225,668	954,332
Puerto Rico	1,140,000			47,600	1,092,400
Virgin Islands	15,000			.0	15,000
Total	6,785,000			1,632,268	5,152,732
Republic of the Philippines	1,126,020	133,292	430,204	563,496	562,524
Argentina	57,331	19,132	28,792	47,924	9,407
Australia	194,965				194,965
Bahamas	10,000	640	9,360	10,000	5
Bolivia	5,548		217	217	5,331
Brazil	466,048	105,019	271,177	376,196	89,852
British Honduras	11,953		10,538	10,538	1,415
British West Indies	164,079	41,454	47,901	89,355	74,722
China, Republic of	81,235		51,520	51,520	29,715
Colombia	49,317	5,081	24,617	29,698	19,619
Costa Rica	54,865	24,350	29,210	53,560	1,305
Dominican Republic	466,048	126,922	309,802	436,724	29,324
Ecuador	67,811	8,277	19,600	27,877	39,934
El Salvador	33,905	4,487	26,648	31,135	2,770
Fiji Islands	42,784		749	749	42,035
French West Indies	51,614	29,802	13,278	43,080	8,534
Guatemala ¹	46,234	5,012	41,099	46,111	123
Haiti	25,892	7,655	5,461	13,116	12,776
Honduras	5,548		5,259	5,259	289
India	77,986	18,174	14,095	32,269	45,717
Ireland	5,351		3,972	3,972	1,379
Malagasy Republic	9,206				9,206
Mauritius	17,872				17,872
Mexico	476,527	153,232	269,253	422,485	54,042
Nicaragua	54,865	9,059	44,542	53,601	1,264
Panama	34,522	8,477	14,147	22,624	11,898
Peru	371,729	34,833	122,426	157,259	214,470
South Africa	57,406	17,472	17,448	34,920	22,486
Swaziland	7,041		365	365	6,676
Thailand	17,872		847	847	17,025
Venezuela	23,426	5,767	16,737	22,504	922
Total	4,115,000	758,137	1,829,264	2,587,401	1,527,599
GRAND TOTAL	10,900,000			4,219,669	6,680,331

^{1/} Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered or authorized for entry.

^{2/} Direct-consumption charges and balances; Hawaii, 1,918 and 35,360; Panama, 24 and 3,793; Philippines, 3,959 and 55,961; Puerto Rico, 27,736 and 135,764; Ireland, 3,972 and 1,379.

^{3/} Includes raw sugar for direct consumption: Hawaii 0; Puerto Rico 0

Table 10- Quota-exempt and over quota sugar authorized for entry as of April 30, 1971 ^{1/}

Country	Reexport	Feed	Alcohol	For refining: under bond	Total
Short tons, raw value					
Brazil	5,274	3,506	11,641		20,421
Dominican Republic	31,381	4,233			35,614
United Kingdom		3,509			3,509
Total	36,655	11,248	11,641		59,544

^{1/} In addition:

(a) Under provisions of Sec. 212, 152 tons were entered as liquid sugar in small containers; 73 tons as the first ten tons;

(b) Raw sugar was brought in for refining and return to: Hawaii 0 tons; Puerto Rico 154 tons;

(c) Tons of sugar in Customs custody for subsequent entry: Hong Kong 40 tons.

Table 11 - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, March 1971

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	126,911		3,206		130,117
Maine	48,233		-400		47,833
Massachusetts	518,165	1,600	4,792		524,557
New Hampshire	31,923		400		32,323
Rhode Island	36,315		800		37,115
Vermont	19,449				19,449
Sub-total	780,996	1,600	8,798		791,394
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	870,275		36,200	-2,964	903,511
New York	1,542,819	31,504	48,696		1,623,019
Pennsylvania	1,281,929	17,979	31,305		1,331,213
Sub-total	3,695,023	49,483	116,201	-2,964	3,857,743
North Central					
Illinois	809,903	1,416,736	1,850	-1,000	2,227,489
Indiana	386,896	133,453	800		521,149
Iowa	254,021	156,415			410,436
Kansas	24,119	134,890			159,009
Michigan	178,972	411,347			590,319
Minnesota	50,138	210,355			260,493
Missouri	325,353	169,164			494,517
Nebraska	22,379	169,487			191,866
North Dakota	2,920	37,968			40,888
Ohio	757,280	265,837	402		1,023,519
South Dakota	1,869	26,466			28,335
Wisconsin	154,627	239,507			394,134
Sub-total	2,968,477	3,371,625	3,052	-1,000	6,342,154
Southern					
Alabama	228,458			1,240	229,698
Arkansas	106,792	13,000			119,792
Delaware	172,463				172,463
District of Columbia	37,240				37,240
Florida	411,092			120,657	531,749
Georgia	569,084		369	3,342	572,795
Kentucky	208,738				208,738
Louisiana	285,346		384	2,973	288,703
Maryland	464,306		10,771		475,077
Mississippi	115,603			438	116,041
North Carolina	353,922		344		354,266
Oklahoma	147,116	25,670			172,786
South Carolina	199,822				199,822
Tennessee	397,449				397,449
Texas	771,472	174,747		7,747	953,966
Virginia	280,486		12,857		293,343
West Virginia	73,494	3,200	1,330		78,024
Sub-total	4,822,883	216,617	26,055	136,397	5,201,952
Western					
Alaska	1,462	2,789			4,251
Arizona	50,585	65,034			115,619
California	815,939	1,399,442			2,215,381
Colorado	20,764	139,692			160,456
Idaho	2,647	18,401			21,048
Montana	3,407	25,005			28,412
Nevada	5,816	7,125			12,941
New Mexico	6,363	20,168			26,531
Oregon	39,592	89,671	6,000		135,263
Utah	6,552	40,168			46,720
Washington	44,782	116,315			161,097
Wyoming	3,065	6,605	10,800		20,470
Sub-total	1,000,974	1,930,415	16,800		2,948,189
Grand total	13,268,353	5,569,740	170,906	132,433	19,141,432

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 12 - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, January-March 1971

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	325,482		4,819		330,301
Maine	126,805		507		127,312
Massachusetts	1,294,780	5,600	7,182	2,316	1,309,878
New Hampshire	90,586		803		91,389
Rhode Island	105,874		1,553		107,427
Vermont	63,004				63,004
Sub-total	2,006,531	5,600	14,864	2,316	2,029,311
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	2,215,253	1,000	52,194	8,756	2,277,203
New York	3,858,139	78,884	69,866	2,001	4,008,890
Pennsylvania	3,216,744	49,186	57,977		3,323,907
Sub-total	9,290,136	129,070	180,037	10,757	9,610,000
North Central					
Illinois	2,326,473	2,666,780	2,650	1,200	4,997,103
Indiana	967,168	240,489	800		1,208,457
Iowa	374,299	351,960			726,259
Kansas	114,548	286,253		400	401,201
Michigan	659,526	829,195			1,488,721
Minnesota	145,564	526,533			672,097
Missouri	841,916	368,562			1,210,478
Nebraska	50,343	351,263			401,606
North Dakota	5,626	95,456			101,082
Ohio	1,971,173	649,129	2,402		2,622,704
South Dakota	4,519	69,022			73,541
Wisconsin	399,687	508,747			908,434
Sub-total	7,860,842	6,943,389	5,852	1,600	14,811,683
Southern					
Alabama	598,319			7,135	605,454
Arkansas	291,719	19,000			310,719
Delaware	487,968				487,968
District of Columbia	107,816				107,816
Florida	1,105,269			287,706	1,392,975
Georgia	1,580,399		369	7,865	1,588,633
Kentucky	527,486				527,486
Louisiana	742,984		384	9,387	752,755
Maryland	1,232,413	5	22,132	14,112	1,268,662
Mississippi	328,980			1,063	330,043
North Carolina	926,023		1,770		927,793
Oklahoma	321,106	70,482			391,588
South Carolina	498,007				498,007
Tennessee	1,013,655	10	1,304		1,014,969
Texas	1,952,909	406,322		13,453	2,372,684
Virginia	752,171		24,441	6,000	782,612
West Virginia	175,086	8,000	1,330		184,416
Sub-total	12,642,310	503,819	51,730	346,721	13,544,580
Western					
Alaska	4,068	8,035			12,103
Arizona	100,588	98,253			198,841
California	1,869,918	2,234,648	28,000		4,132,566
Colorado	56,413	333,951			390,364
Idaho	8,571	51,266			59,837
Montana	6,438	57,477			63,915
Nevada	13,977	12,720			26,697
New Mexico	17,092	50,610			67,702
Oregon	137,859	200,409	6,000		344,268
Utah	25,749	132,037			157,786
Washington	151,959	275,467	10,800		438,226
Wyoming	9,325	17,573			26,898
Sub-total	2,401,957	3,472,446	44,800		5,919,203
Grand total	34,201,776	11,054,324	297,283	361,394	45,914,777

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 13 - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by states, January-March 1971 and 1970

State and Region	Cane sugar		Beet		Total all	
	refiners		processors		Primary Distributors ^{1/}	
	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970
Thousands of hundredweights ^{2/}						
<u>New England</u>						
Connecticut	325	317		9	330	340
Maine	127	117		4	127	123
Massachusetts	1,295	1,291	6	42	1,310	1,341
New Hampshire	91	76			91	78
Rhode Island	106	97		11	108	109
Vermont	63	56		4	63	60
Sub-total	2,007	1,954	6	70	2,029	2,051
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>						
New Jersey	2,215	2,254	1	10	2,277	2,412
New York	3,858	3,776	79	201	4,009	4,130
Pennsylvania	3,217	3,037	49	121	3,324	3,266
Sub-total	9,290	9,067	129	332	9,610	9,808
<u>North Central</u>						
Illinois	2,327	1,778	2,667	4,171	4,997	5,997
Indiana	967	1,016	240	381	1,208	1,398
Iowa	374	159	352	399	726	557
Kansas	115	143	286	249	401	394
Michigan	660	816	829	1,027	1,489	1,843
Minnesota	145	107	527	588	672	695
Missouri	842	726	369	472	1,211	1,201
Nebraska	50	40	351	380	402	420
North Dakota	6	2	95	86	101	88
Ohio	1,971	1,666	649	895	2,623	2,566
South Dakota	4	5	69	77	73	83
Wisconsin	400	349	509	577	909	926
Sub-total	7,861	6,807	6,943	9,302	14,812	16,168
<u>Southern</u>						
Alabama	598	562			605	571
Arkansas	292	272	19	49	311	321
Delaware	488	582			488	582
District of Columbia	108	107			108	107
Florida	1,105	1,038			6,393	1,198
Georgia	1,581	1,482			1,589	1,486
Kentucky	527	536			527	536
Louisiana	743	866			753	883
Maryland	1,232	1,153	*		1,268	1,227
Mississippi	329	326			330	326
North Carolina	926	889			928	893
Oklahoma	321	296	71	79	392	374
South Carolina	498	438			498	438
Tennessee	1,014	942	*		1,015	942
Texas	1,953	1,776	406	481	2,373	2,280
Virginia	752	737			783	746
West Virginia	175	187	8	10	184	198
Sub-total	12,642	12,189	504	619	13,545	13,108
<u>Western</u>						
Alaska	4	5	8	9	12	14
Arizona	101	90	98	113	199	203
California	1,870	1,955	2,235	2,404	4,133	4,359
Colorado	56	82	334	313	390	396
Idaho	9	9	51	59	60	68
Montana	6	14	57	62	63	76
Nevada	14	23	13	7	27	30
New Mexico	17	15	51	44	68	59
Oregon	138	139	200	256	344	395
Utah	26	26	132	173	158	199
Washington	152	162	275	362	438	524
Wyoming	9	4	18	15	27	19
Sub-total	2,402	2,524	3,472	3,817	5,919	6,342
Grand total	34,202	32,541	11,054	14,140	45,915	47,477

^{1/} Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

* Less than 500 hundredweights.

Table 14.-Sugar prices

Year and month	Raw cane sugar-spot price:			Refined beet sugar - quoted		
	Domestic : "World" : duty paid 1/ sugar 2/			wholesale (gross) 4/		
	Quota premium and discount 3/			Eastern : Chicago- : Pacific		
	Cents per pound			West : Coast		
1966-70 Monthly average	7.52	2.59	+3.93	10.08	10.08	10.19
1969 " "	7.75	3.37	+3.38	10.23	10.23	10.14
1970 Monthly average	8.07	3.75	+3.19	11.08	11.08	10.79
<u>1970</u>						
May	8.16	3.75	+3.26	10.85	10.85	10.70
June	8.22	3.82	+3.25	11.20	11.20	10.70
July	8.16	3.86	+3.15	11.20	11.20	10.70
August	8.19	3.89	+3.15	11.20	11.20	10.70
September	8.16	3.93	+3.08	11.35	11.35	11.20
October	8.14	3.99	+3.00	11.45	11.45	11.20
November	7.96	4.18	+2.63	11.45	11.45	11.20
December	8.02	4.16	+2.71	11.45	11.45	11.20
<u>1971</u>						
January	8.35	4.73	+2.42	11.52	11.52	11.20
February	8.44	4.83	+2.41	11.60	11.60	11.20
March	8.37	4.71	+2.46	11.60	11.60	11.40
April	8.29	4.61	+2.52	11.60	11.60	11.40
Last 12-month average	8.20	4.20	+2.84	11.37	11.37	11.07
Year and month	Refined cane sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) 4/					
	North : South : Gulf : Chicago- : Pacific : Retail					
	East : East : Gulf : West : Coast : U.S.					
	Cents per pound					
1966-70 Monthly average	11.05	10.61	10.42	10.14	10.19	12.36
1969 Monthly average	11.44	10.85	10.50	10.23	10.14	12.40
1970 Monthly average	11.97	11.41	11.04	11.08	10.79	12.97
<u>1970</u>						
May	11.88	11.20	10.90	10.85	10.70	12.84
June	12.05	11.43	11.15	11.20	10.70	12.92
July	12.05	11.50	11.15	11.20	10.70	13.04
August	12.05	11.50	11.15	11.20	10.70	13.12
September	12.20	11.65	11.15	11.35	11.20	13.16
October	12.20	11.65	11.15	11.45	11.20	13.22
November	12.20	11.65	11.15	11.45	11.20	13.34
December	12.20	11.65	11.15	11.45	11.20	13.40
<u>1971</u>						
January	12.20	11.76	11.30	11.52	11.20	13.40
February	12.20	11.80	11.30	11.60	11.20	13.44
March	12.40	12.00	11.50	11.60	11.40	13.46
April	12.40	12.00	11.50	11.60	11.40	13.54
Last 12-month average	12.17	11.65	11.21	11.37	11.07	13.24

1/ Spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 10 which, beginning November 21, 1966, replaces Contract No. 7. The terms of these contracts are duty paid or duty free, full duty rate .625 cents per pound.

2/ Spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 11 which, beginning Jan.1, 1971, replaces Contract No. 8. The terms of these contracts are f.o.b. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports, including Brazil.

3/ The No. 10 "Domestic Bulk" Contract has been adjusted by deducting duty (.625¢), computed freight from the Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil), insurance and unloading charges before calculating the differential from the "World Contract" spot prices.

4/ These are basis prices in 100-pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepays" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustration see Sugar Reports No. 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9.

Table 15 Wholesale price quotations for sugar, dextrose and corn sirup

Period	Refined sugar wholesale north- east <u>1/</u>	Dextrose New York <u>2/</u>	Corn sirup New York <u>3/</u>	Dextrose relative to refined sugar	Corn sirup relative to refined sugar				
	Quoted : Dry <u>4/</u> : basis	Quoted : Dry <u>4/</u> : basis	Quoted : Dry <u>4/</u> : basis	Quoted : Dry <u>4/</u> : basis	Quoted : Dry <u>4/</u> : basis				
	Cents per pound			Percent					
1952	8.62	7.29	7.92	7.37	9.18	85	92	85	106
1953	8.72	7.35	7.99	7.32	9.12	84	92	84	105
1954	8.72	7.32	7.96	7.32	9.12	84	91	84	105
1955	8.59	7.22	7.85	7.25	9.03	84	91	84	105
1956	8.77	7.28	7.91	7.15	8.90	83	90	82	101
Average 1952-56	8.68	7.29	7.93	7.28	9.07	84	91	84	104
1957	9.15	7.65	8.32	7.36	9.17	84	91	80	100
1958	9.27	7.55	8.33	7.37	9.18	83	90	80	99
1959	9.33	7.48	8.13	7.31	9.10	80	87	78	98
1960	9.43	7.48	8.13	7.32	9.12	79	86	78	97
1961	9.40	7.45	8.10	7.23	9.00	79	86	77	96
Average 1957-61	9.32	7.54	8.20	7.32	9.11	81	88	79	98
1962	9.60	7.40	8.04	7.01	8.73	77	84	73	91
1963	11.94	8.37	9.10	7.38	9.19	70	76	62	77
1964	10.68	8.14	8.85	6.71	8.36	76	83	63	78
1965	10.22	8.00	8.70	6.64	8.27	78	85	65	81
1966	10.36	8.16	8.87	6.70	8.34	79	86	65	81
Average 1962-66	10.56	8.01	8.71	6.89	8.58	76	82	65	81
1967	10.62	8.37	9.10	6.75	8.40	79	86	64	79
1968	10.84	8.53	9.27	6.31	7.85	79	86	58	72
1969	11.44	8.98	9.77	6.26	7.80	78	85	55	68
1970	11.97	9.38	10.20	6.79	8.45	78	85	55	
<u>1970</u>									
May	11.88	9.24	10.04	6.50	8.09	78	85	55	68
June	12.05	9.24	10.04	6.50	8.09	77	83	54	67
July	12.05	9.41	10.23	6.54	8.14	78	85	54	68
August	12.05	9.52	10.35	6.90	8.59	79	86	57	71
September	12.20	9.52	10.35	7.26	9.04	78	85	60	74
October	12.20	9.61	10.45	7.26	9.04	79	86	60	74
November	12.20	9.64	10.48	7.26	9.04	79	86	60	74
December	12.20	9.61	10.45	7.26	9.04	79	86	60	74
<u>1971</u>									
January	12.20	9.64	10.48	7.26	9.04	79	86	60	74
February	12.20	9.64	10.48	7.26	9.04	78	86	60	74
March	12.40	9.77	10.62	7.31	9.10	79	86	59	73
April	12.40	9.91	10.77	7.37	9.18	80	87	59	74
Last 12-month average	12.17	9.56	10.40	7.06	8.79	79	86	58	72

1/ Gross basis price in 100-pound bags subject to a 2 percent cash discount.

2/ Hydrate, commercial bags less than carlots, ex whse., N.Y., N.Y. Beginning April 1964, price is for 600 bag carload f.o.b. N.Y.

3/ For regular conversion sirup (38-49 D.E.) in tank cars New York, N.Y., except prior to April 1964 price quotation is for corn sirup in drums. Quoted as 43° Baume unmixed, except prior to March 1956 quotation is for 42° Baume unmixed.

4/ Assumes price is for 92 percent solids for dextrose and 80.3 percent solids for corn sirup. Thus dry basis price is quoted price divided by 0.92 for dextrose and 0.803 for corn sirup.

Table 16- Refined sugar production and month end stocks

Year and month	Production		Month-end stocks <u>1/</u>	
	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors
1,000 short tons, raw value				
1965-69 monthly average	606	248	274	1,186
1968 monthly average	642	253	293	1,042
1969 monthly average	613	270	278	1,217
1970 monthly average	637	293	254	1,144
<u>1970</u>				
May	707	129	332	1,338
June	614	73	253	1,076
July	629	111	225	842
August	662	117	220	557
September	691	140	215	324
October	673	614	217	696
November	616	683	245	1,157
December	642	596	253	1,348
<u>1971</u>				
January	600	466	273	1,679
February	542	154	265	1,681
March	721 ^{2/}	119	275	1,501
April ^{3/}	670	151	334	1,425
Last 12-month average	647	279	259	1,135

1/ Includes over-quota and quota exempt2/ Revised3/ Preliminary

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